- (f) Dross reverberatory furnace means any furnace used for the removal or refining of impurities from lead bullion.
- (g) Electric smelting furnace means any furnace in which the heat necessary for smelting of the lead sulfide ore concentrate charge is generated by passing an electric current through a portion of the molten mass in the furnace.
- (h) Converter means any vessel to which lead concentrate or bullion is charged and refined.
- (i) Sulfuric acid plant means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process.

§ 60.182 Standard for particulate mat-

- (a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, or sintering machine discharge end any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022 gr/dscf).
 - (b) [Reserved]

§ 60.183 Standard for sulfur dioxide.

- (a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by \$60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any sintering machine, electric smelting furnace, or converter gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.065 percent by volume.
 - (b) [Reserved]

§ 60.184 Standard for visible emissions.

- (a) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by \$60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, or sintering machine discharge end any visible emissions which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.
- (b) On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted by §60.8 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provi-

sions of this subpart shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility that uses a sulfuric acid plant to comply with the standard set forth in §60.183, any visible emissions which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.

§ 60.185 Monitoring of operations.

- (a) The owner or operator of any primary lead smelter subject to the provisions of this subpart shall install and operate:
- (1) A continuous monitoring system to monitor and record the opacity of gases discharged into the atmosphere from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, or sintering machine discharge end. The span of this system shall be set at 80 to 100 percent opacity.
- (2) A continuous monitoring system to monitor and record sulfur dioxide emissions discharged into the atmosphere from any sintering machine, electric furnace or converter subject to \$60.183. The span of this system shall be set at a sulfur dioxide concentration of 0.20 percent by volume.
- (i) The continuous monitoring system performance evaluation required under §60.13(c) shall be completed prior to the initial performance test required under §60.8.
- (ii) For the purpose of the continuous monitoring system performance evaluation required under §60.13(c), the reference method referred to under the Relative Accuracy Test Procedure in Performance Specification 2 of appendix B to this part shall be Method 6. For the performance evaluation, each concentration measurement shall be of one hour duration. The pollutant gases used to prepare the calibration gas mixtures required under Performance Specification 2 of appendix B, and for calibration checks under §60.13(d), shall be sulfur dioxide.
- (b) Two-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations shall be calculated and recorded daily for the twelve consecutive two-hour periods of each operating day. Each two-hour average shall be determined as the arithmetic mean of the appropriate two contiguous one-hour average sulfur dioxide concentrations provided by the continuous monitoring system installed under paragraph (a) of this section.